Cisco

Exam Questions 200-201

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals

About Exambible

Your Partner of IT Exam

Found in 1998

Exambible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, Exambible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

Our Advances

* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

NEW QUESTION 1
What is a difference between an inline and a tap mode traffic monitoring?

A. Inline monitors traffic without examining other devices, while a tap mode tags traffic and examines the data from monitoring devices.
B. Tap mode monitors traffic direction, while inline mode keeps packet data as it passes through the monitoring devices.
C. Tap mode monitors packets and their content with the highest speed, while the inline mode draws a packet path for analysis.
D. Inline mode monitors traffic path, examining any traffic at a wire speed, while a tap mode monitors traffic as it crosses the network.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2
Which of these describes SOC metrics in relation to security incidents?

A. time it takes to detect the incident
B. time it takes to assess the risks of the incident
C. probability of outage caused by the incident
D. probability of compromise and impact caused by the incident

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
A security specialist notices 100 HTTP GET and POST requests for multiple pages on the web servers. The agent in the requests contains PHP code that, if executed, creates and writes to a new PHP file on the webserver. Which event category is described?

A. reconnaissance
B. action on objectives
C. installation
D. exploitation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4
Which incidence response step includes identifying all hosts affected by an attack?

A. detection and analysis
B. post-incident activity
C. preparation
D. containment, eradication, and recovery

Answer: D

Explanation:
* 3.3.3 Identifying the Attacking Hosts During incident handling, system owners and others sometimes want to or need to identify the attacking host or hosts. Although this information can be important, incident handlers should generally stay focused on containment, eradication, and recovery.
https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-61r2.pdf
The response phase, or containment, of incident response, is the point at which the incident response team begins interacting with affected systems and attempts to keep further damage from occurring as a result of the incident.

NEW QUESTION 5
Refer to the exhibit.

```
$ cuckoo submit --machine cuckoo1 /path/to/binary
```

Which event is occurring?

A. A binary named "submit" is running on VM cuckoo1.
B. A binary is being submitted to run on VM cuckoo1
C. A binary on VM cuckoo1 is being submitted for evaluation
D. A URL is being evaluated to see if it has a malicious binary

Answer: B

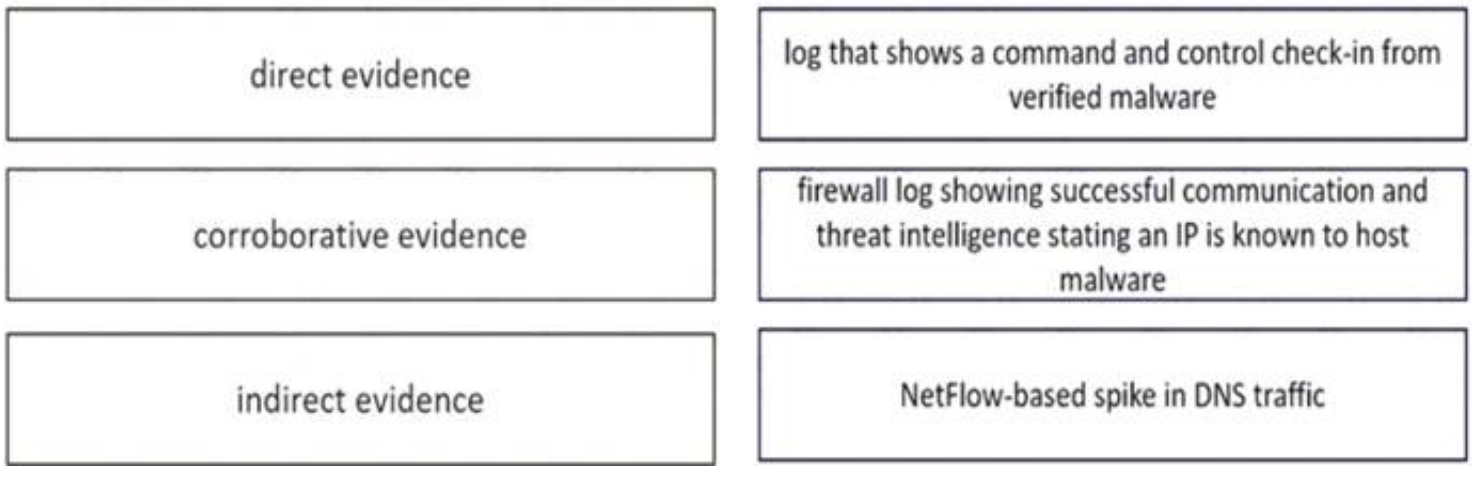
Explanation:
https://cuckoo.readthedocs.io/en/latest/usage/submit/

NEW QUESTION 6
How does certificate authority impact a security system?

A. It authenticates client identity when requesting SSL certificate
B. It validates domain identity of a SSL certificate
C. It authenticates domain identity when requesting SSL certificate
D. It validates client identity when communicating with the server

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
Drag and drop the type of evidence from the left onto the description of that evidence on the right.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 8
A user received an email attachment named "Hr405-report2609-empl094.exe" but did not run it. Which category of the cyber kill chain should be assigned to this type of event?

A. installation
B. reconnaissance
C. weaponization
D. delivery

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
What are two denial of service attacks? (Choose two.)

A. MITM
B. TCP connections
C. ping of death
D. UDP flooding
E. code red

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 10
What describes a buffer overflow attack?

A. injecting new commands into existing buffers
B. fetching data from memory buffer registers
C. overloading a predefined amount of memory
D. suppressing the buffers in a process

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
Why is HTTPS traffic difficult to screen?

A. HTTPS is used internally and screening traffic (or external parties is hard due to isolation.
B. The communication is encrypted and the data in transit is secured.
C. Digital certificates secure the session, and the data is sent at random intervals.
D. Traffic is tunneled to a specific destination and is inaccessible to others except for the receiver.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15
An engineer needs to configure network systems to detect command and control communications by decrypting ingress and egress perimeter traffic and allowing network security devices to detect malicious outbound communications. Which technology should be used to accomplish the task?

A. digital certificates
B. static IP addresses
C. signatures
D. cipher suite

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19
What is the difference between deep packet inspection and stateful inspection?

A. Deep packet inspection gives insights up to Layer 7, and stateful inspection gives insights only up to Layer 4.
B. Deep packet inspection is more secure due to its complex signatures, and stateful inspection requires less human intervention.
C. Stateful inspection is more secure due to its complex signatures, and deep packet inspection requires less human intervention.
D. Stateful inspection verifies data at the transport layer and deep packet inspection verifies data at the application layer

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22
Which piece of information is needed for attribution in an investigation?

A. proxy logs showing the source RFC 1918 IP addresses
B. RDP allowed from the Internet
C. known threat actor behavior
D. 802.1x RADIUS authentication pass arid fail logs

Answer: C

Explanation:
Actually this is the most important thing: know who, what, how, why, etc.. attack the network.

NEW QUESTION 26
An engineer discovered a breach, identified the threat's entry point, and removed access. The engineer was able to identify the host, the IP address of the threat actor, and the application the threat actor targeted. What is the next step the engineer should take according to the NIST SP 800-61 Incident handling guide?

A. Recover from the threat.
B. Analyze the threat.
C. Identify lessons learned from the threat.
D. Reduce the probability of similar threats.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Per: https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-61r2.pdf

NEW QUESTION 28
What is the difference between inline traffic interrogation and traffic mirroring?

A. Inline interrogation is less complex as traffic mirroring applies additional tags to data.
B. Traffic mirroring copies the traffic rather than forwarding it directly to the analysis tools
C. Inline replicates the traffic to preserve integrity rather than modifying packets before sending them to other analysis tools.
D. Traffic mirroring results in faster traffic analysis and inline is considerably slower due to latency.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31
What is the impact of false positive alerts on business compared to true positive?

A. True positives affect security as no alarm is raised when an attack has taken place, while false positives are alerts raised appropriately to detect and further mitigate them.
B. True-positive alerts are blocked by mistake as potential attacks, while False-positives are actual attacks Identified as harmless.
C. False-positive alerts are detected by confusion as potential attacks, while true positives are attack attempts identified appropriately.
D. False positives alerts are manually ignored signatures to avoid warnings that are already acknowledged, while true positives are warnings that are not yet acknowledged.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32
Refer to the exhibit.

Where is the executable file?

A. info
B. tags
C. MIME
D. name

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33
Which type of verification consists of using tools to compute the message digest of the original and copied data, then comparing the similarity of the digests?

A. evidence collection order
B. data integrity
C. data preservation
D. volatile data collection

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 35
Which event is user interaction?

A. gaining root access
B. executing remote code
C. reading and writing file permission
D. opening a malicious file

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39
An engineer needs to fetch logs from a proxy server and generate actual events according to the data received. Which technology should the engineer use to accomplish this task?

A. Firepower
B. Email Security Appliance
C. Web Security Appliance
D. Stealthwatch

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40
What specific type of analysis is assigning values to the scenario to see expected outcomes?

A. deterministic
B. exploratory
C. probabilistic
D. descriptive

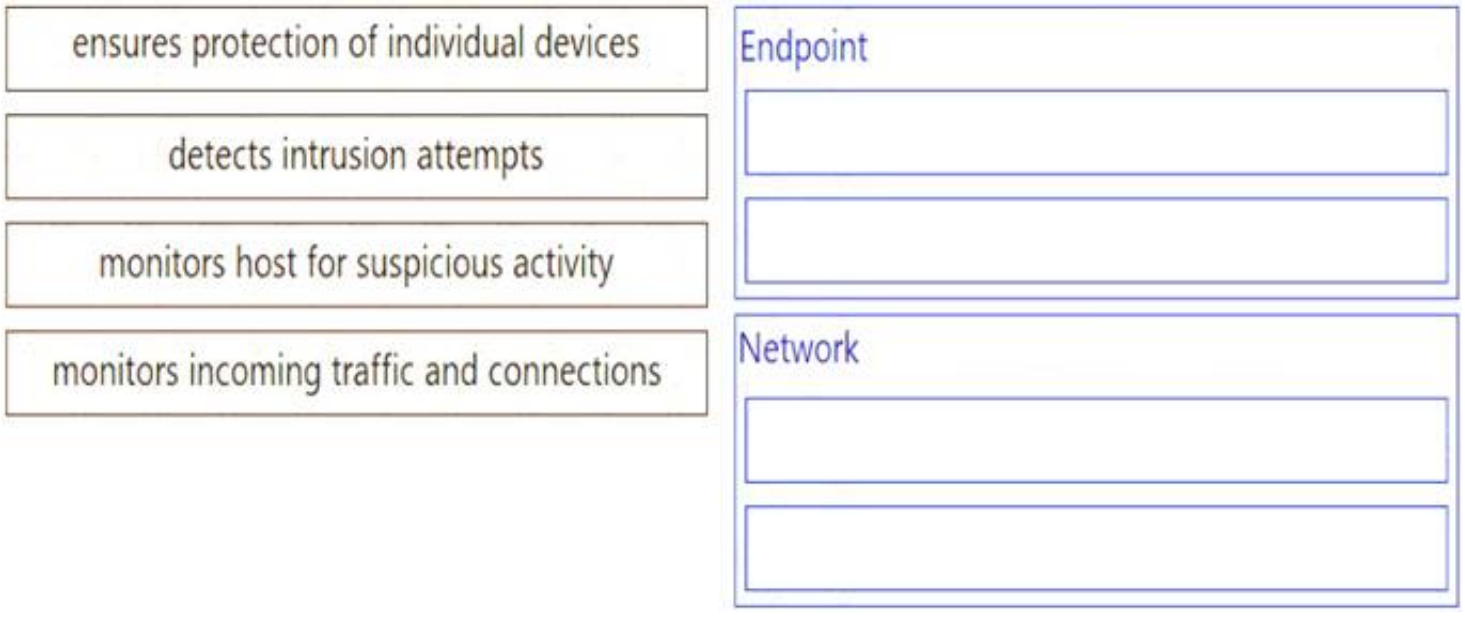
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45
An engineer is investigating a case of the unauthorized usage of the “Tcpdump” tool. The analysis revealed that a malicious insider attempted to sniff traffic on a specific interface. What type of information did the malicious insider attempt to obtain?

A. tagged protocols being used on the network
B. all firewall alerts and resulting mitigations
C. tagged ports being used on the network
D. all information and data within the datagram

Answer: C

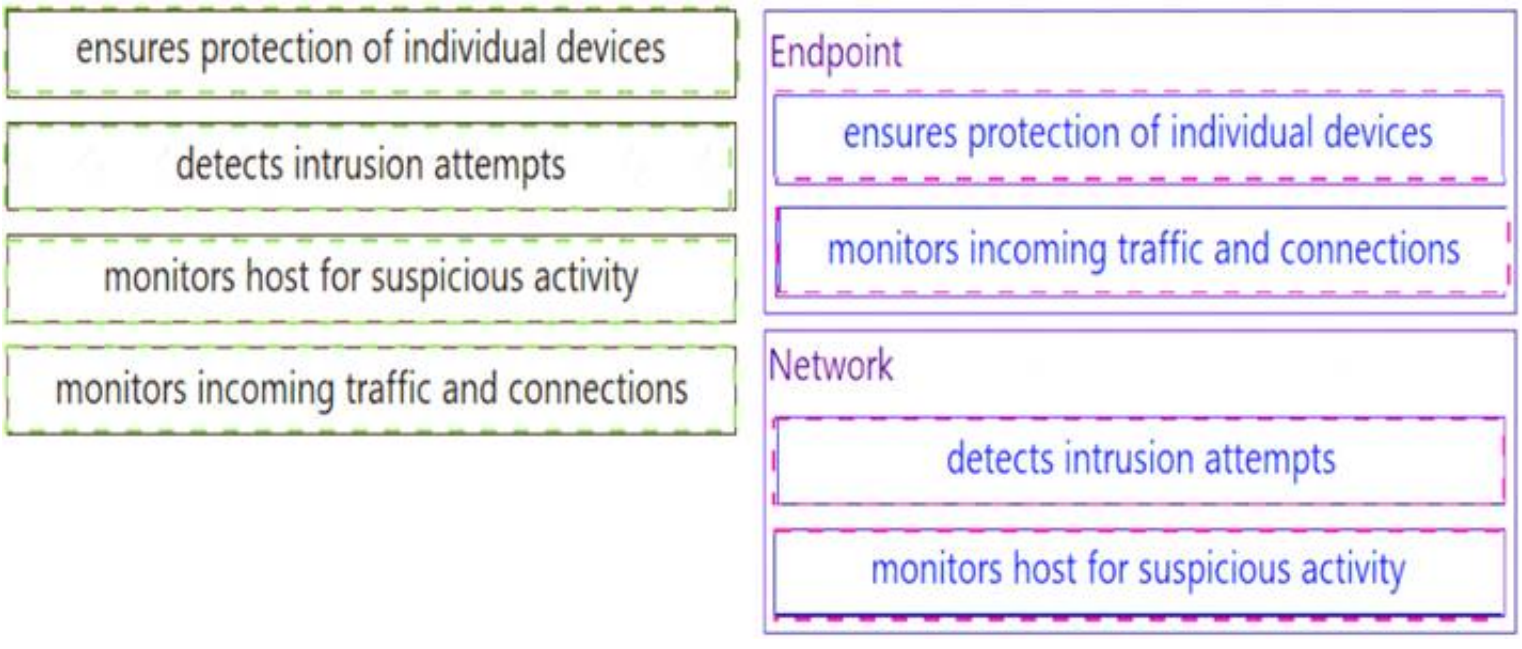
NEW QUESTION 49
Drag and drop the uses on the left onto the type of security system on the right.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 51
An analyst received an alert on their desktop computer showing that an attack was successful on the host. After investigating, the analyst discovered that no mitigation action occurred during the attack. What is the reason for this discrepancy?
A. The computer has a HIPS installed on it.
B. The computer has a NIPS installed on it.
C. The computer has a HIDS installed on it.
D. The computer has a NIDS installed on it.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 52
Refer to the exhibit.

```
- Internet Protocol version 4, Src: 192.168.122.100 (192.168.122.100), Dst:
81.179.179.69 (81.179.179.69)
   Version: 4
   Header Length: 20 bytes
 + Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT
(Not ECN-Capable Transport))
   Total Length: 538
   Identification: 0x6bse (27534)
 + Flags: 0x02 (Don't Fragment)
   Fragment offset: 0
   Time to live: 128
   Protocol: TCP (6)
 + Header checksum: 0x000 [Validation disabled]
   Source: 192.168.122.100 (192.168.122.100)
   Destination: 81.179.179.69 (81.179.179.69)
   [Source GeoIP: Unknown]



+ Transmission control protocol. src port: 50272 (50272) Dst Port: 80 (80).
Seq: 419451624. Ack: 970444123. Len: 490
```

What should be interpreted from this packet capture?

A. 81.179.179.69 is sending a packet from port 80 to port 50272 of IP address 192.168.122.100 using UDP protocol.
B. 192.168.122.100 is sending a packet from port 50272 to port 80 of IP address 81.179.179.69 using TCP protocol.
C. 192.168.122.100 is sending a packet from port 80 to port 50272 of IP address 81.179.179.69 using UDP protocol.
D. 81.179.179.69 is sending a packet from port 50272 to port 80 of IP address 192.168.122.100 using TCP UDP protocol.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54
Which data type is necessary to get information about source/destination ports?

A. statistical data
B. session data
C. connectivity data
D. alert data

Answer: B

Explanation:
Session data provides information about the five tuples; source IP address/port number, destination IP address/port number and the protocol
What is Connectivity Data? According to IBM - Connectivity data defines how entities are connected in the network. It includes connections between different devices, and VLAN-related connections within the same
device https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/networkmanager/4.2.0?topic=relationships-connectivity-data

NEW QUESTION 58
Which principle is being followed when an analyst gathers information relevant to a security incident to determine the appropriate course of action?

A. decision making
B. rapid response
C. data mining
D. due diligence

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 61
Drag and drop the access control models from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

MAC	object owner determines permissions
ABAC	OS determines permissions
RBAC	role of the subject determines permissions
DAC	attributes of the subject determines permissions

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

MAC	DAC
ABAC	MAC
RBAC	RBAC
DAC	ABAC

NEW QUESTION 64
What is the function of a command and control server?

A. It enumerates open ports on a network device
B. It drops secondary payload into malware
C. It is used to regain control of the network after a compromise
D. It sends instruction to a compromised system

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 68
Which event is a vishing attack?

A. obtaining disposed documents from an organization
B. using a vulnerability scanner on a corporate network
C. setting up a rogue access point near a public hotspot
D. impersonating a tech support agent during a phone call

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 69
What is personally identifiable information that must be safeguarded from unauthorized access?

A. date of birth
B. driver's license number
C. gender
D. zip code

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of the Chief Information Officer, PII refers to “information which can be used to distinguish or trace an individual’s identity.”
The following are a few examples:
- An individual’s name
- Social security number
- Biological or personal characteristics, such as an image of distinguishing features, fingerprints, Xrays, voice signature, retina scan, and the geometry of the face
- Date and place of birth
- Mother’s maiden name
- Credit card numbers
- Bank account numbers
- Driver license number
- Address information, such as email addresses or street addresses, and telephone numbers for businesses or personal use
- Cisco CyberOps Associate CBROPS 200-201 Official Cert Guide Omar Santos

NEW QUESTION 74
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Capturing on 'eth0'
    1 0.000000000 ca:4f:4d:4b:38:5a ? Broadcast    ARP 42 Who has 192.168.88.149?
Tell 192.168.88.12
    2 0.000055428 82:69:61:3e:fa:99 ? ca:4f:4d:4b:38:5a ARP 42 192.168.88.149 is at
82:69:61:3e:fa:99
    3 0.000080556 192.168.88.12 ? 192.168.88.149 TCP 74 49098 ? 80 [SYN] Seq=0
Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=65609529 TSecr=0 WS=128
```

What must be interpreted from this packet capture?

A. IP address 192.168.88 12 is communicating with 192 168 88 149 with a source port 74 to destination port 49098 using TCP protocol
B. IP address 192.168.88.12 is communicating with 192 168 88 149 with a source port 49098 to destination port 80 using TCP protocol.
C. IP address 192.168.88.149 is communicating with 192.168 88.12 with a source port 80 to destination port 49098 using TCP protocol.
D. IP address 192.168.88.149 is communicating with 192.168.88.12 with a source port 49098 to destination port 80 using TCP protocol.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 78
Which system monitors local system operation and local network access for violations of a security policy?

A. host-based intrusion detection
B. systems-based sandboxing
C. host-based firewall
D. antivirus

Answer: A

Explanation:
HIDS is capable of monitoring the internals of a computing system as well as the network packets on its network interfaces. Host-based firewall is a piece of software running on a single Host that can restrict incoming and outgoing Network activity for that host only.

NEW QUESTION 81
What ate two categories of DDoS attacks? (Choose two.)

A. split brain
B. scanning
C. phishing
D. reflected
E. direct

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 84
A company receptionist received a threatening call referencing stealing assets and did not take any action assuming it was a social engineering attempt. Within 48 hours, multiple assets were breached, affecting the confidentiality of sensitive information. What is the threat actor in this incident?

A. company assets that are threatened
B. customer assets that are threatened
C. perpetrators of the attack
D. victims of the attack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85
What is a difference between tampered and untampered disk images?

A. Tampered images have the same stored and computed hash.
B. Tampered images are used as evidence.
C. Untampered images are used for forensic investigations.
D. Untampered images are deliberately altered to preserve as evidence

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 90
What is threat hunting?

A. Managing a vulnerability assessment report to mitigate potential threats.
B. Focusing on proactively detecting possible signs of intrusion and compromise.
C. Pursuing competitors and adversaries to infiltrate their system to acquire intelligence data.
D. Attempting to deliberately disrupt servers by altering their availability

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 95
According to the NIST SP 800-86. which two types of data are considered volatile? (Choose two.)

A. swap files
B. temporary files
C. login sessions
D. dump files
E. free space

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 96
Refer to the exhibit.

```
10.44.101.23 - - [20/Nov/2017:14:18:06 -0500] "GET / HTTP/1.1"
200 1254 "-" "Mozilla/5.0(X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:54.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/54.0"
```

What does the message indicate?

A. an access attempt was made from the Mosaic web browser
B. a successful access attempt was made to retrieve the password file
C. a successful access attempt was made to retrieve the root of the website
D. a denied access attempt was made to retrieve the password file

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 100
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Mar 6 10:35:34 user sshd[12900]: pam_unix(sshd:auth):authentication failure;
logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=127.0.0.1
Mar 6 10:35:36 user sshd[12900]: Failed password for invalid user not_bill from
127.0.0.1 port 38346 ssh2
```

In which Linux log file is this output found?

A. /var/log/authorization.log
B. /var/log/dmesg
C. var/log/var.log
D. /var/log/auth.log

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 101
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Error Message%ASA-6-302013: Built {inbound|outbound} TCP
connection_id for interface :real-address /real-port (mapped-
address/mapped-port ) [(idfw_user )] to interface :real-
address /real-port (mapped-address/mapped-port ) [(idfw_user
)] [(user )]
```

During the analysis of a suspicious scanning activity incident, an analyst discovered multiple local TCP connection events Which technology provided these logs?

A. antivirus
B. proxy
C. IDS/IPS
D. firewall

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 103
Which regular expression matches "color" and "colour"?

A. colo?ur
B. col[08]+our
C. colou?r
D. col[09]+our

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 106
Refer to the exhibit.

Severity	Date	Time	Sig ID	Source IP	Source Port	Dest IP	Dest Port	Description
6	Jan 15 2020	05:15:22	33883	62.5.22.54	22557	198.168.5.22	53	*

Which type of log is displayed?

A. IDS
B. proxy
C. NetFlow
D. sys

Answer: A

Explanation:
You also see the 5-tuple in IPS events, NetFlow records, and other event data. In fact, on the exam you may need to differentiate between a firewall log versus a traditional IPS or IDS event. One of the things to remember is that traditional IDS and IPS use signatures, so an easy way to differentiate is by looking for a signature ID (SigID). If you see a signature ID, then most definitely the event is a traditional IPS or IDS event.

NEW QUESTION 111
What are the two differences between stateful and deep packet inspection? (Choose two)

A. Stateful inspection is capable of TCP state tracking, and deep packet filtering checks only TCP source and destination ports
B. Deep packet inspection is capable of malware blocking, and stateful inspection is not
C. Deep packet inspection operates on Layer 3 and 4. and stateful inspection operates on Layer 3 of the OSI model
D. Deep packet inspection is capable of TCP state monitoring only, and stateful inspection can inspect TCP and UDP.
E. Stateful inspection is capable of packet data inspections, and deep packet inspection is not

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 116
During which phase of the forensic process is data that is related to a specific event labeled and recorded to preserve its integrity?

A. examination
B. investigation
C. collection
D. reporting

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 121
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Aug 24 2020 09:02:37: %ASA-4-106023: Deny tcp src outside:209.165.200.228/51585 dst
inside:192.168.150.77/22 by access-group "OUTSIDE" [0x5063b82f, 0x0]
```

An analyst received this alert from the Cisco ASA device, and numerous activity logs were produced. How should this type of evidence be categorized?

A. indirect
B. circumstantial
C. corroborative
D. best

Answer: C

Explanation:
Indirect=circumstantail so there is no posibility to match A or B (only one answer is needed in this question). For suer it's not a BEST evidence - this FW data inform only of DROPPED traffic. If smth happend inside network, presented evidence could be used to support other evidences or make our narreation stronger but alone it's mean nothing.

NEW QUESTION 126
What is a difference between tampered and untampered disk images?

A. Tampered images have the same stored and computed hash.
B. Untampered images are deliberately altered to preserve as evidence.
C. Tampered images are used as evidence.
D. Untampered images are used for forensic investigations.

Answer: D

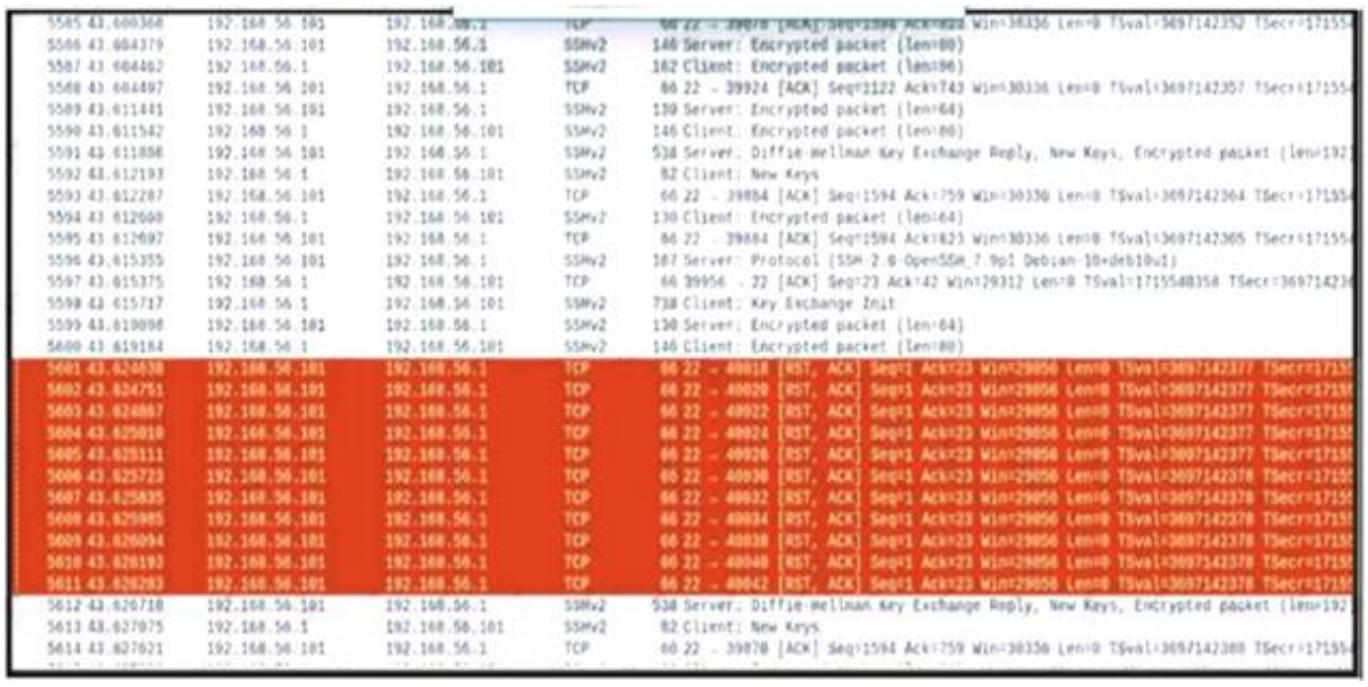
Explanation:
The disk image must be intact for forensics analysis. As a cybersecurity professional, you may be given the task of capturing an image of a disk in a forensic manner. Imagine a security incident has occurred on a system and you are required to perform some forensic investigation to determine who and what caused the attack. Additionally, you want to ensure the data that was captured is not tampered with or modified during the creation of a disk image process. Ref: Cisco Certified CyberOps Associate 200-201 Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION 129
What does an attacker use to determine which network ports are listening on a potential target device?

A. man-in-the-middle
B. port scanning
C. SQL injection
D. ping sweep

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 132
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is analyzing a PCAP file after a recent breach An engineer identified that the attacker used an aggressive ARP scan to scan the hosts and found web and SSH servers. Further analysis showed several SSH Server Banner and Key Exchange Initiations. The engineer cannot see the exact data being transmitted over an encrypted channel and cannot identify how the attacker gained access How did the attacker gain access?

A. by using the buffer overflow in the URL catcher feature for SSH
B. by using an SSH Tectia Server vulnerability to enable host-based authentication
C. by using an SSH vulnerability to silently redirect connections to the local host
D. by using brute force on the SSH service to gain access

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 133
Which metric in CVSS indicates an attack that takes a destination bank account number and replaces it with a different bank account number?

A. availability
B. confidentiality
C. scope
D. integrity

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 136
Refer to the exhibit.

```
root@:~# cat access-logs/access_130603.txt | grep '192.168.1.91' | cut -d "\"" -f 2 |
uniq -c
    1 GET /portal.php?mode=addevent&date=2018-05-01 HTTP/1.1
    1 GET /blog/?attachment_id=2910 HTTP/1.1
    1 GET /blog/?attachment_id=2998&feed=rss2 HTTP/1.1
    1 GET /blog/?attachment_id=3156 HTTP/1.1
```

What is depicted in the exhibit?

A. Windows Event logs
B. Apache logs
C. IIS logs
D. UNIX-based syslog

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 137
What is the difference between an attack vector and attack surface?

A. An attack surface identifies vulnerabilities that require user input or validation; and an attack vector identifies vulnerabilities that are independent of user actions.
B. An attack vector identifies components that can be exploited, and an attack surface identifies the potential path an attack can take to penetrate the network.
C. An attack surface recognizes which network parts are vulnerable to an attack; and an attack vector identifies which attacks are possible with these vulnerabilities.
D. An attack vector identifies the potential outcomes of an attack; and an attack surface launches an attack using several methods against the identified vulnerabilities.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 141
Which security monitoring data type requires the largest storage space?

A. transaction data
B. statistical data

C. session data
D. full packet capture

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 144
Which technology should be used to implement a solution that makes routing decisions based on HTTP header, uniform resource identifier, and SSL session ID attributes?

A. AWS
B. IIS
C. Load balancer
D. Proxy server

Answer: C

Explanation:
Load Balancing: HTTP(S) load balancing is one of the oldest forms of load balancing. This form of load balancing relies on layer 7, which means it operates in the application layer. This allows routing decisions based on attributes like HTTP header, uniform resource identifier, SSL session ID, and HTML form data.
Load balancing applies to layers 4-7 in the seven-layer Open System Interconnection (OSI) model. Its capabilities are: L4. Directing traffic based on network data and transport layer protocols, e.g., IP address and TCP port. L7. Adds content switching to load balancing, allowing routing decisions depending on characteristics such as HTTP header, uniform resource identifier, SSL session ID, and HTML form data. GSLB. Global Server Load Balancing expands L4 and L7 capabilities to servers in different sites

NEW QUESTION 146
What is a difference between data obtained from Tap and SPAN ports?

A. Tap mirrors existing traffic from specified ports, while SPAN presents more structured data for deeper analysis.
B. SPAN passively splits traffic between a network device and the network without altering it, while Tap alters response times.
C. SPAN improves the detection of media errors, while Tap provides direct access to traffic with lowered data visibility.
D. Tap sends traffic from physical layers to the monitoring device, while SPAN provides a copy of network traffic from switch to destination

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 149
Which type of data collection requires the largest amount of storage space?

A. alert data
B. transaction data
C. session data
D. full packet capture

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 152
While viewing packet capture data, an analyst sees that one IP is sending and receiving traffic for multiple devices by modifying the IP header.
Which technology makes this behavior possible?

A. encapsulation
B. TOR
C. tunneling
D. NAT

Answer: D

Explanation:
Network address translation (NAT) is a method of mapping an IP address space into another by modifying network address information in the IP header of packets while they are in transit across a traffic routing device.

NEW QUESTION 153
Which regular expression is needed to capture the IP address 192.168.20.232?

A. ^ (?:[0-9]{1,3}\.){3}[0-9]{1,3}
B. ^ (?:[0-9]f1,3}\.){1,4}
C. ^ (?:[0-9]{1,3}\.)'
D. ^ ([0-9]-{3})

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 157
Which vulnerability type is used to read, write, or erase information from a database?

A. cross-site scripting
B. cross-site request forgery
C. buffer overflow
D. SQL injection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160
How is attacking a vulnerability categorized?

A. action on objectives
B. delivery
C. exploitation
D. installation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 161
What is indicated by an increase in IPv4 traffic carrying protocol 41 ?

A. additional PPTP traffic due to Windows clients
B. unauthorized peer-to-peer traffic
C. deployment of a GRE network on top of an existing Layer 3 network
D. attempts to tunnel IPv6 traffic through an IPv4 network

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 163
Refer to the exhibit.

ip.addr == 192.168.1.80 and tcp.port==8081 and http.request.full_uri

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
14	27.405297	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	335	GET /news.php HTTP/1.1
14	27.423516	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	12	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
14	27.843983	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	516	POST /admin/get.php HTTP/1.1
14	27.856474	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	519	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
14	28.053803	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	276	POST /news.php HTTP/1.1
15	28.065561	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	11	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
20	33.245337	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	259	GET /login/process.php HTTP/1.1
20	33.253440	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
23	38.265103	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	250	GET /news.php HTTP/1.1
23	38.271353	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
26	43.291043	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	259	GET /login/process.php HTTP/1.1
26	43.298364	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
30	48.311212	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	259	GET /login/process.php HTTP/1.1
30	48.322750	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	340	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
30	48.439913	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	148	POST /admin/get.php HTTP/1.1
30	48.455743	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 404 NOT FOUND (text/html)
35	53.482265	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	255	GET /admin/get.php HTTP/1.1
35	53.491062	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
40	58.515011	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	259	GET /login/process.php HTTP/1.1
40	58.522942	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)

A network administrator is investigating suspicious network activity by analyzing captured traffic. An engineer notices abnormal behavior and discovers that the default user agent is present in the headers of
requests and data being transmitted What is occurring?

A. indicators of denial-of-service attack due to the frequency of requests
B. garbage flood attack attacker is sending garbage binary data to open ports
C. indicators of data exfiltration HTTP requests must be plain text
D. cache bypassing attack: attacker is sending requests for noncacheable content

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 165
A developer is working on a project using a Linux tool that enables writing processes to obtain these required results:

- If the process is unsuccessful, a negative value is returned.
- If the process is successful, 0 value is returned to the child process, and the process ID is sent to the parent process.

Which component results from this operation?

A. parent directory name of a file pathname
B. process spawn scheduled
C. macros for managing CPU sets
D. new process created by parent process

Answer: D

Explanation:
There are two tasks with specially distinguished process IDs: swapper or sched has process ID 0 and is responsible for paging, and is actually part of the kernel rather than a normal user-mode process. Process ID 1 is usually the init process primarily responsible for starting and shutting down the system. Originally, process ID 1 was not specifically reserved for init by any technical measures: it simply had this ID as a natural consequence of being the first process invoked by the kernel. More recent Unix systems typically have additional kernel components visible as 'processes', in which case PID 1 is actively reserved for the init process to maintain consistency with older systems

NEW QUESTION 167

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Mar 07 2020 16:16:48: %ASA-4-106023: Deny tcp src
outside:10.22.219.221/54602 dst outside:10.22.250.212/504
by access-group "outside" [0x0, 0x0]
```

Which technology generates this log?

A. NetFlow
B. IDS
C. web proxy
D. firewall

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 171
What are two denial-of-service (DoS) attacks? (Choose two)

A. port scan
B. SYN flood
C. man-in-the-middle
D. phishing
E. teardrop

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 172
Refer to the exhibit.

```
# nmap -sV 172.18.104.139

Starting Nmap 7.01 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-03-07 11:36 EST
Nmap scan report for 172.18.104.139
Host is up (0.000018s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed ports
PORT    STATE SERVICE  VERSION
22/tcp  open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.4 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
25/tcp  open  smtp     Postfix smtpd
110/tcp open  pop3     Dovecot pop3d
143/tcp open  imap     Dovecot imapd
Service Info: Host:   172.18.108.139; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

What does the output indicate about the server with the IP address 172.18.104.139?

A. open ports of a web server
B. open port of an FTP server
C. open ports of an email server
D. running processes of the server

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 176
.....

Relate Links

100% Pass Your 200-201 Exam with Exambible Prep Materials

https://www.exambible.com/200-201-exam/

Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - https://www.exambible.com/